

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant : OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD

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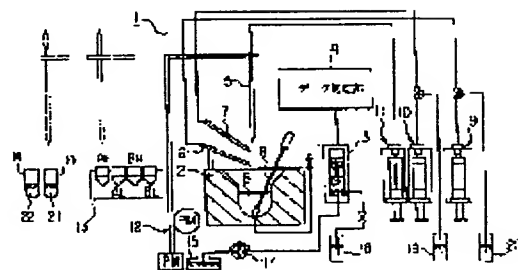
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(54) ANALYZER

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide an analyzer by which high concentration electrolyte and low concentration electrolyte can be analyzed at random with high accuracy.

CONSTITUTION: In an analyzer 1 having an electric potential measuring part 3 to measure plural specimens and a data processing part 4 to process data of measurement results of this electric potential measuring part 3, the data processing part 4 finds a correction factor according to measurement results of second high concentration standard liquid BH and second low concentration standard liquid BL, and measurement results of measurement specimens are corrected by using this correction factor and the measurement results of the specimens.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] An analysis apparatus characterized by for the above-mentioned data-processing section asking for a correction factor based on a measurement result of the high concentration standard solution and the low concentration standard solution, and amending a measurement result of a measurement specimen using this correction factor and a measurement result of a before specimen in an analysis apparatus equipped with a test section which measures two or more specimens, and the data-processing section which carries out data processing of the measurement result of this test section.

[Claim 2] Said analysis apparatus according to claim 1 characterized by performing amendment of a measurement result using the following correction formulas and an amendment concentration = measurement concentration-(before specimen measurement concentration-measurement concentration) x correction factor.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the analysis apparatus which analyzes the concentration of electrolytes, such as a blood serum and urine, continuously.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, analysis of the concentration of mixture electrolytes, such as a blood serum and urine, is performed by the batch method for every object. And in case a blood serum specimen is measured after measurement of a urine specimen, in order to prevent the effect of carry-over, performing dummy analysis, or putting in a washing process in between, and removing a residual specimen is performed.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, there was nonconformity like each following term in the conventional analytical method.

(1) Since the carry-over of a dilution pipe does an adverse effect, a blood serum and a urine specimen cannot be measured at random.

(2) In the case of measurement of the blood serum specimen immediately after urine specimen measurement, since the concentration difference of a specimen is dramatically large, in response to the effect of the urine residual liquor adhering to a dilution pipe wall, carry-over serves as size. And since it is necessary to perform dummy analysis or to add a washing process to an excess, improvement in processing speed is difficult.

(3) In order to prevent the effect of carry-over, washing of a dilution pot or a stirring rod may be performed, but since it is necessary to prepare the device for supplying a penetrant remover and a penetrant remover in this case, the configuration of an analysis apparatus becomes complicated. Moreover, since washing time amount is spent, improvement in processing speed is difficult.

The place made into the object of this invention is to offer the analysis apparatus which can analyze a high-concentration electrolyte and a low-concentration electrolyte to high degree of accuracy at random.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem and its Function] In order to attain the above-mentioned object, in an analysis apparatus equipped with a test section which measures two or more specimens, and the data-processing section which carries out data processing of the measurement result of this test section, the data-processing section asks for a correction factor based on a measurement result of the high concentration standard solution and the low concentration standard solution, and this invention has it in amending a measurement result of a measurement specimen using this correction factor and a measurement result of a before specimen. This invention is by carrying out like this to have enabled it to analyze a high-concentration electrolyte and a low-concentration electrolyte to high degree of accuracy at random.

[0005]

[Example] Hereafter, one example of this invention is explained based on drawing 1 and drawing 2. Drawing 1 shows one example of this invention, and the sign 1 in drawing is an analysis apparatus. This analysis apparatus 1 is equipped with the dilution pipe 2, the potential test section 3 as a test section, and the data-processing section 4. Sample pro-BU 5, the internal standard liquid regurgitation nozzle 6, the diluent regurgitation nozzle 7, and the stirring rod 8 are arranged in the perimeter of the dilution pipe 2, and these are connected to the internal standard liquid regurgitation device 9, the diluent regurgitation device 10, and the sample attraction regurgitation and a device 11. The syringe is used for each devices 9-11.

[0006] Sample pro-BU 5 is attached in the probe migration device 12, and is displaced free to the upper part of the dilution pipe 2, the Standa-DOTE-bull 13, and the sample container 14. Furthermore, sample pro-BU 5 is

made to go up and down by the probe migration device 12.

[0007] In the Standa-DOTE-bull 13, they are the 1st high concentration standard solution AH, the 1st low concentration standard solution AL, the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH, and the 2nd low concentration standard solution BL. Two or more held containers are held. The concentration of each standard solution is known.

[0008] Here, sample pro-BU 5 can stop in the upper part of each container in which the standard solution was held. And general various devices are employable as a means to move sample pro-BU 5 to the upper part of each container.

[0009] Piping connection of the potential test section 3 is made between the dilution pipe 2 and the waste fluid container 15. Furthermore, the test liquid (electrolyte) 16 held in the dilution pipe 2 moves to the waste fluid container 15 from the dilution pipe 2 with actuation of a peristaltic pump 17, and the potential test section 3 is passed. Reference liquid 18 is also introduced into the potential test section 3.

[0010] The potential test section 3 is a thing using a specific ion electrode, measures potential about Na, K, and Cl of a test liquid 16, and outputs a measurement result to the data-processing section 4. The data-processing section 4 has the function memorize the correction factor which computes the correction factor for the function to memorize the measurement result of the potential test section 3, the function which computes the average of two or more measurement results, the function to search for the calibration curve of potential-concentration, and random measurement and which was functioned and computed, the function which computes amendment concentration using a correction factor.

[0011] Below, an operation of the above-mentioned analysis apparatus 1 is explained. In an analysis apparatus 1, creation of a calibration curve and calculation of a correction factor are performed in advance of analysis of samples (specimen) 21 and 22. The 1st high concentration standard solution AH used by this example, and the 1st low concentration standard solution AL Concentration is good at a blood serum range level degree (high concentration Na:160 K:6.0 Cl:120, low concentration Na:120 K:3.0 Cl:80). Moreover, the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH and the 2nd low concentration standard solution BL If it attaches, in order to clarify effect of carry-over, the one where a concentration difference is larger is good (for example, high concentration Na:300 K:100 Cl:400, low concentration Na:160 K:6.0 Cl:120).

[0012] Because of creation of a calibration curve, sample pro-BU 5 is the 1st high concentration standard solution AH first. It draws in, it moves to the dilution pipe 2, and is the 1st high concentration standard solution AH. The regurgitation is carried out to the dilution pipe 2. Under the present circumstances, the specified quantity regurgitation also of the diluent 19 is carried out to the dilution pipe 2. Revolution actuation of the stirring rod 8 is carried out, and the test liquid 16 in the dilution pipe 2 is fully stirred. Then, a test liquid 16 flows to the potential test section 3 with actuation of a peristaltic pump 17, and potential measurement of a test liquid 16 is performed.

[0013] Next, internal standard liquid 20 is enough stirred for the internal standard liquid regurgitation nozzle 6 by the dilution pipe 2 with known amount discharge and a stirring rod 8 in internal standard liquid 20, and potential measurement of internal standard liquid 20 is performed. And the 1st high concentration standard solution AH The potential difference with internal standard liquid 20 is searched for.

[0014] Above-mentioned actuation is repeated a total of 4 times. Furthermore, the average of the four potential difference is calculated. Then, sample pro-BU 5 is the 1st low concentration standard solution AL. It draws in and is the 1st low concentration standard solution AL. It is breathed out with a diluent 19 to the dilution pipe 2. Furthermore, the 1st high concentration standard solution AH It is the 1st low concentration standard solution AL like a case. Potential measurement of the included test liquid and potential measurement of internal standard liquid 20 are performed. And this actuation is repeated 4 times and the average of the four potential difference is calculated.

[0015] And two sorts of different standard solutions AH and AL The calibration curve of potential difference-concentration is calculated from the average of the potential difference. Sample pro-BU 5 is the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH because of the calculation of a correction factor to the next. It draws in and is the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH to the dilution pipe 2. The regurgitation is carried out with a diluent 19. After stirring and the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH Potential measurement of the included test liquid 16 is carried out. Furthermore, the 2nd low concentration standard solution BL It is drawn in by sample pro-BU 5, revolution actuation of the stirring rod 8 is carried out, and the test liquid 16 in the dilution pipe 2 is fully stirred. Then, a test liquid 16 flows to the potential test section 3 with actuation of a peristaltic pump 17, and potential measurement of a test liquid 16 is performed.

[0016] The 2nd high concentration standard solution BH and the 2nd high concentration standard solution BL

Potential measurement is repeated by turns by a unit of 3 times, as shown in the following table 1, and it is performed a total of 12 times. And both the standard solutions BH and BL A potential measurement result is used in order to ask for a correction factor so that it may mention later.

[0017]

[A table 1]

S.NO	標準液
1	高濃度標準液 B
2	高濃度標準液 B
3	高濃度標準液 B
4	低濃度標準液 B
5	低濃度標準液 B
6	低濃度標準液 B
7	高濃度標準液 B
8	高濃度標準液 B
9	高濃度標準液 B
10	低濃度標準液 B
11	低濃度標準液 B
12	低濃度標準液 B

A correction factor is the following based on the measurement result of a table 1. It is led by (1) type.

[0018]

[Equation 1]

$$\text{補正係数 (\%)} = \frac{B_H \text{ 測定直後の } B_L \text{ 濃度} - B_L \text{ 濃度}}{B_H \text{ 濃度} - B_L \text{ 濃度}} \times 100$$

[0019] (1) The data of a table 1 is substituted for each variable of a formula. That is, the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH It carries out and is a table 1. The average of a total of six specimens of S.NO.1-3, and 7-9 is used. Moreover, the 2nd low concentration standard solution BL As concentration, the average of S.NO.5 and four specimens of 6, 11, and 12 is used. furthermore, the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH The 2nd low concentration standard solution BL immediately after measurement as concentration -- S.NO. -- the 4 or 10 averages are used.

[0020] For example, it is the numeric value of the following actually outputted about K (1) A concrete correction factor is calculated by substituting for each variable of a formula.

The 2nd high concentration standard solution BH : The 2nd high concentration standard solution BH of 96.8 mmol/l The 2nd low concentration standard solution BH immediately after measurement : The 2nd low concentration standard solution BL of 6.16 mmol/l : 5.96 mmol/l [0021]

[Equation 2]

$$\text{補正係数 (\%)} = \frac{6.16 - 5.96}{96.8 - 5.96} \times 100 = 0.22$$

[0022] Next, this correction factor is used and it is the following. Amendment concentration is computed from (2) types.

amendment concentration = measurement concentration - (before specimen measurement concentration - measurement concentration) x correction factor = measurement concentration - (before specimen measurement concentration - measurement concentration) x 0.22 -- (2) this -- An example at the time of asking for the measurement concentration of K about the actual samples 21 and 22 using (2) types is shown in a table 2.

[0023]

[A table 2]

S.NO	測定濃度	前検体測定濃度－ 測定濃度	補正濃度
1	99.32		
2	97.41	1.91	97.41
3	98.15	-0.74	98.15
4	97.13	1.02	97.13
5	99.18	-2.05	99.18
6	6.16	93.02	5.97
7	6.02	0.13	6.02
8	5.98	0.04	5.98
9	5.98	-0.01	5.98
10	5.97	0.02	5.97
11	99.20	-93.23	99.39
12	98.31	0.89	98.31
13	99.19	-0.88	99.19
14	97.58	1.61	97.58
15	97.93	-0.35	97.93
16	6.18	91.75	6.00
17	5.99	0.19	5.99
18	5.96	0.03	5.96
19	5.94	0.02	5.94
20	5.97	-0.04	5.97
21	99.13	-93.16	99.32
22	97.99	1.14	97.99
23	98.55	-0.56	98.55
24	99.20	-0.65	99.20
25	99.51	0.31	99.51
26	6.17	93.34	5.98
27	6.01	0.16	6.01
28	6.01	0.00	6.01
29	5.97	0.04	5.97
30	5.96	0.01	5.96
31	98.95	-92.99	99.14
32	97.69	1.26	97.69
33	99.10	-1.41	99.10
34	98.62	0.48	98.62

[0024] In a table 2, S.NO 1-5, 11-15, 21-25, and 31-34 express the same sample. As shown in a table 2, the value of the [before specimen measurement concentration-measurement concentration] of the low concentration sample immediately after high concentration sample measurement (16 for example, S.NO.6, 26) shows the high price carry-over influenced. However, by amending, a part for an error is canceled and a value comparable as the measurement concentration of other low concentration samples is acquired.

[0025] Even if it performs the amendment same about the measurement concentration of other low concentration samples, measurement concentration and amendment concentration hardly change. That is, although change of the big numeric value only about the low concentration sample immediately after high concentration sample measurement appears, the effect of amendment does not appear in other low concentration samples.

[0026] And the analytical data of high degree of accuracy are obtained from these things by performing amendment, without being influenced of the concentration difference of samples 21 and 22. the above-mentioned (1) type -- and -- (2) types are beforehand memorized by the data-processing section 4. And the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH and the 2nd low concentration standard solution BL A correction factor is called for from a potential measurement result, and this correction factor is memorized by the data-processing section 4. Then, potential measurement of a actual sample is performed and amendment concentration is called for using the correction factor obtained previously.

[0027] It sets to the above analysis apparatus 1, and is the high concentration standard solution BH. Low

concentration standard solution BL. It uses, a correction factor is called for and the amendment concentration of a sample is called for using this correction factor. And the analysis result of concentration is obtained beforehand in consideration of the rate of carry-over. Therefore, it becomes possible about the high concentration sample and a low concentration sample like a blood serum specimen like a urine specimen to carry out concentration analysis at random, without receiving the adverse effect of carry-over.

[0028] Furthermore, a high concentration sample and the low concentration samples 21 and 22 can be analyzed continuously, without performing dummy analysis or adding the washing process for the dilution pipe 2 or a stirring rod 8. For this reason, it becomes possible to shorten analysis time amount. Moreover, since it is not necessary to have a device for dummy analysis or washing, the configuration of an analysis apparatus 1 is simplified.

[0029] Moreover, the standard solutions BH and BL. Since a correction factor is called for by repeating analysis, it is not necessary to give a major change to the sequence of the activity of an analysis apparatus 1. In addition, in the range which does not deviate from a summary, many things are boiled and this invention can be changed

[0030] For example, the 2nd high concentration standard solution BH and the 2nd low concentration standard solution BL. Even if it uses it also as proofreading liquid for urine. Moreover, the 1st and 2nd high concentration standard solution AH and BH. In making it serve a double purpose ****, they are the 1st and 2nd low concentration standard solution AL and BL. You may make it serve a double purpose. Furthermore, the configuration of each device of an analysis apparatus 1 is not limited to this example, and an addition and deletion are possible for it suitably if needed.

[0031]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, in the analysis apparatus equipped with the test section to which this invention measures two or more specimens, and the data-processing section which carries out data processing of the measurement result of this test section, the data-processing section asks for a correction factor based on the measurement result of the high concentration standard solution and the low concentration standard solution, and amends the measurement result of a measurement specimen using this correction factor and the measurement result of a before specimen. Therefore, this invention is effective in the ability to analyze a high-concentration electrolyte and a low-concentration electrolyte to high degree of accuracy at random.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

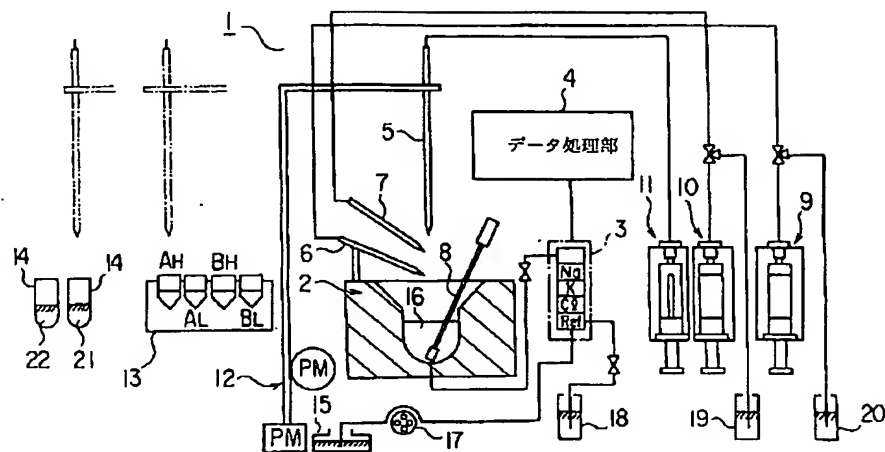
[Drawing 1] The block diagram of the analysis apparatus of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Process drawing showing the analytical method performed by the analysis apparatus of one example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

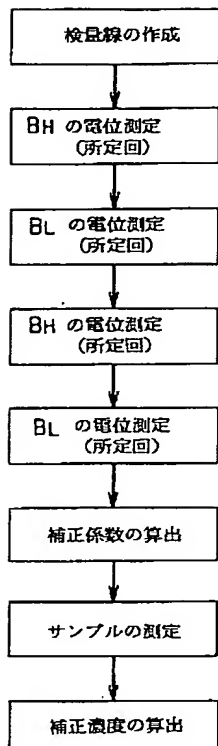
1 [-- The data-processing section, 5 / -- Sample pro-BU,] -- An analysis apparatus, 2 -- A dilution pipe, 3 -- A potential test section, 4 6 [-- Standa-DOTE-bull,] -- An internal standard liquid regurgitation nozzle, 7 -- A diluent regurgitation nozzle, 8 -- A stirring rod, 13 21 22 -- A sample (specimen) and AH The -- 1st high concentration standard solution and AL The -- 1st low concentration standard solution and BH The -- 2nd high concentration standard solution (standard solution) and BL -- The 1st low concentration standard solution (standard solution).

[Translation done.]



- 1…分析装置 2…希釈室 3…電位測定部 (測定部) 4…データ処理部
 5…サンプルプローブ 6…内部標準液吐出ノズル 7…希釈液吐出ノズル
 8…攪拌棒 13…スタンダードテーブル 21、22…サンプル (検体)
 BH…第2高濃度標準液 (標準液) BL…第2低濃度標準液 (標準液)

[Translation done.]



[Translation done.]

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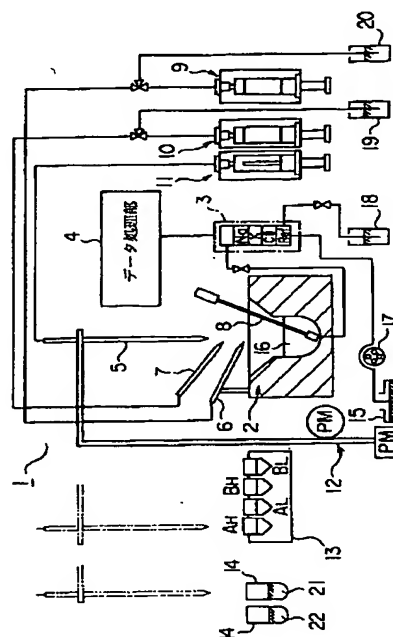
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(54) 【発明の名称】 分析装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】高濃度の電解質と低濃度の電解質とをランダムに且つ高精度に分析できる分析装置を提供することにある。

【構成】複数の検体を測定する電位測定部3と、この電位測定部3の測定結果をデータ処理するデータ処理部4とを備えた分析装置1において、データ処理部4が、第2高濃度標準液B₂と第2低濃度標準液B₁との測定結果に基づいて補正係数を求め、この補正係数と前検体の測定結果とを利用して測定検体の測定結果を補正する。



1...分析装置 2...希釈管 3...電位測定部 (測定部) 4...データ処理部
5...サンプリングロブ 6...内部標準液吐出ノズル 7...希釈液吐出ノズル
8...操作部 13...スタンダードチューブ 21、22...サンプル (液体)
BN...第2高温型標準液 (標準液) BL...第2低温型標準液 (標準液)

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 複数の検体を測定する測定部と、この測定部の測定結果をデータ処理するデータ処理部とを備えた分析装置において、上記データ処理部が、高濃度標準液と低濃度標準液との測定結果に基づいて補正係数を求め、この補正係数と前検体の測定結果とを利用して測定検体の測定結果を補正することを特徴とする分析装置。

【請求項2】 測定結果の補正が以下の補正式、
補正濃度＝測定濃度－（前検体測定濃度－測定濃度）×
補正係数

を利用して行われることを特徴とする前記請求項1記載の分析装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、例えば、血清や尿等の電解質の濃度を連続して分析する分析装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、血清・尿等の混在電解質の濃度の分析は目的毎にバッチ方式で行われている。そして、尿検体の測定の後には血清検体の測定を行う際には、キャリアオーバーの影響を防ぐために、ダミー分析を行ったり、洗浄工程を間に入れたりして残留検体を除去することが行われている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、従来の分析方法には、以下の各項のような不具合があった。

- (1) 希釈管のキャリアオーバーが悪影響を及ぼすため、血清・尿検体をランダムに測定することができない。
- (2) 尿検体測定直後の血清検体の測定の際には、検体の濃度差が非常に大きいので、希釈管内壁に付着する尿残液の影響を受けてキャリアオーバーが大となる。そして、ダミー分析を行ったり、余分に洗浄工程を追加する必要があるため、処理速度の向上が難しい。
- (3) キャリアオーバーの影響を防ぐために希釈ボットや攪拌棒の洗浄を行う場合もあるが、この場合には、洗浄液や洗浄液を供給するための機器を用意する必要があるため、分析装置の構成が複雑になる。また、洗浄時間が費やされるため、処理速度の向上が難しい。

本発明の目的とするところは、高濃度の電解質と低濃度の電解質とをランダムに且つ高精度に分析できる分析装置を提供することにある。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段および作用】上記目的を達成するために本発明は、複数の検体を測定する測定部と、この測定部の測定結果をデータ処理するデータ処理部とを備えた分析装置において、データ処理部が、高濃度標準液と低濃度標準液との測定結果に基づいて補正係数を求め、この補正係数と前検体の測定結果とを利用して測定検体の測定結果を補正することにある。こうすることによって本発明は、高濃度の電解質と低濃度の電解

質とをランダムに且つ高精度に分析できるようにしたことにある。

【0005】

【実施例】以下、本発明の一実施例を図1及び図2に基づいて説明する。図1は本発明の一実施例を示すもので、図中の符号1は分析装置である。この分析装置1は、希釈管2、測定部としての電位測定部3、及び、データ処理部4を備えている。希釈管2の周囲にはサンプルブローブ5、内部標準液吐出ノズル6、希釈液吐出ノズル7、及び、攪拌棒8が配設されており、これらは内部標準液吐出機構9、希釈液吐出機構10、及び、サンプル吸引吐出機構11に接続されている。各機構9～11にはシリンジが用いられている。

【0006】サンプルブローブ5はブローブ移動機構12に取付けられており、希釈管2、スタンダードテーブル13、及び、サンプル容器14の上部へ自在に変位する。さらに、サンプルブローブ5はブローブ移動機構12により昇降させられる。

【0007】スタンダードテーブル13には、第1高濃度標準液A₁、第1低濃度標準液A₂、第2高濃度標準液B₁、及び、第2低濃度標準液B₂を収容した複数の容器が保持されている。各標準液の濃度は既知である。

【0008】ここで、サンプルブローブ5は標準液が収容された各容器の上部で停止できる。そして、サンプルブローブ5を各容器の上部へ移動させる手段として、一般的な種々の機構を採用できる。

【0009】電位測定部3は希釈管2と廃液容器15との間に配管接続されている。さらに、希釈管2に収容された検液（電解質）16が、ベリスタポンプ17の動作に伴って希釈管2から廃液容器15へ移動し、電位測定部3を通過する。電位測定部3には参照液18も導入される。

【0010】電位測定部3はイオン選択電極を利用したもので、検液16のNa、K、Clについて電位を測定し、測定結果をデータ処理部4へ出力する。データ処理部4は、電位測定部3の測定結果を記憶する機能、複数の測定結果の平均値を算出する機能、電位－濃度の検量線を求める機能、ランダム測定のための補正係数を算出する機能、算出された補正係数を記憶する機能、及び、補正係数を用いて補正濃度を算出する機能等を有している。

【0011】つぎに、上述の分析装置1の作用を説明する。分析装置1においては、サンプル（検体）21、22の分析に先立って、検量線の作成及び補正係数の算出が行われる。本実施例で用いられる第1高濃度標準液A₁、第1低濃度標準液A₂の濃度は血清範囲レベル程度（高濃度 Na：160 K：6.0 Cl：120、低濃度 Na：120 K：3.0 Cl：80）で良い。また、第2高濃度標準液B₁、第2低濃度標準液B₂については、キャリアオーバーの影響を明確にするために、濃度差が大きい

方がよい(例えば、高濃度 Na : 300 K : 100 Cl : 400、低濃度 Na : 160 K : 6.0 Cl : 120)。

【0012】検量線の作成のために、先ずサンプルブロープ5が第1高濃度標準液A_Hを吸引し、希釈管2へ移動して、第1高濃度標準液A_Hを希釈管2へ吐出する。この際、希釈液19も希釈管2へ所定量吐出される。攪拌棒8が回転駆動され、希釈管2の中の検液16が十分に攪拌される。その後、ペリスタポンプ17の動作に伴って検液16が電位測定部3に流れ、検液16の電位測定が行われる。

【0013】つぎに、内部標準液吐出ノズル6が内部標準液20を希釈管2に既知量吐出し、攪拌棒8によって内部標準液20が十分に攪拌され、内部標準液20の電位測定が行われる。そして、第1高濃度標準液A_Hと内部標準液20との電位差が求められる。

【0014】上述の動作は計4回繰返される。さらに、4つの電位差の平均値が計算される。その後、サンプルブロープ5が第1低濃度標準液A_Lを吸引し、第1低濃度標準液A_Lが希釈液19とともに希釈管2へ吐出される。さらに、第1高濃度標準液A_Hの場合と同様に、第1低濃度標準液A_Lを含む検液の電位測定、及び、内部標準液20の電位測定が行われる。そして、この動作が4回繰返され、4つの電位差の平均値が計算される。

【0015】そして、異なった2種の標準液A_H、A_Lの電位差の平均値から、電位差-濃度の検量線が求められる。つぎに、補正係数の算出のために、サンプルブロープ5が第2高濃度標準液B_Hを吸引し、希釈管2に第2高濃度標準液B_Hを希釈液19とともに吐出する。攪拌の後、第2高濃度標準液B_Hを含む検液16が電位測定

*定される。さらに、第2低濃度標準液B_Lがサンプルブロープ5に吸引され、攪拌棒8が回転駆動され、希釈管2の中の検液16が十分に攪拌される。この後、ペリスタポンプ17の動作に伴って検液16が電位測定部3に流れ、検液16の電位測定が行われる。

【0016】第2高濃度標準液B_H、及び、第2高濃度標準液B_Lの電位測定は、以下の表1に示すように3回ずつ交互に繰返され、合計12回行われる。そして、両標準液B_H、B_Lの電位測定結果は、後述するように補正係数を求めるために利用される。

【0017】

【表1】

S.NO	標準液
1	高濃度標準液B
2	高濃度標準液B
3	高濃度標準液B
4	低濃度標準液B
5	低濃度標準液B
6	低濃度標準液B
7	高濃度標準液B
8	高濃度標準液B
9	高濃度標準液B
10	低濃度標準液B
11	低濃度標準液B
12	低濃度標準液B

表1の測定結果を基にして、補正係数が以下の(1)式によって導かれる。

【0018】

【数1】

$$\text{補正係数 (\%)} = \frac{B_H \text{ 測定直後の } B_L \text{ 濃度} - B_L \text{ 濃度}}{B_H \text{ 濃度} - B_L \text{ 濃度}} \times 100$$

【0019】(1)式の各変数には表1のデータが代入される。つまり、第2高濃度標準液B_Hとして、表1のS.NO.1~3、7~9の計6検体の平均値が利用されている。また、第2低濃度標準液B_L濃度として、S.NO.5、6、11、12の4検体の平均値が利用されている。さらに、第2高濃度標準液B_H測定直後の第2低濃度標準液B_L濃度として、S.NO.4、10の平均値が利用されている。

【0020】例えば、Kに関して実際に出力された以下の数値を(1)式の各変数に代入して具体的な補正係数を計算してみる。

※第2高濃度標準液B_H : 96.8mmol/l

第2高濃度標準液B_H測定直後の第2低濃度標準液B_H : 6.16mmol/l

第2低濃度標準液B_L : 5.96mmol/l

【0021】

【数2】

$$\text{補正係数 (\%)} = \frac{6.16 - 5.96}{96.8 - 5.96} \times 100 = 0.22$$

【0022】つぎに、この補正係数を利用して、以下の(2)式から補正濃度を算出する。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{補正濃度} &= \text{測定濃度} - (\text{前検体測定濃度} - \text{測定濃度}) \times \text{補正係数} \\ &= \text{測定濃度} - (\text{前検体測定濃度} - \text{測定濃度}) \times 0.22 \quad \cdots (2) \end{aligned}$$

この(2)式を利用して実際のサンプル21、22についてKの測定濃度を求めた場合の一例を表2に示す。

【0023】

【表2】

S.NO	測定濃度	前検体測定濃度－ 測定濃度	補正濃度
1	99.32		
2	97.41	1.91	97.41
3	98.15	-0.74	98.15
4	97.13	1.02	97.13
5	99.18	-2.05	99.18
6	6.16	93.02	5.97
7	6.02	0.13	6.02
8	5.98	0.04	5.98
9	5.98	-0.01	5.98
10	5.97	0.02	5.97
11	99.20	-93.23	99.39
12	98.31	0.89	98.31
13	99.19	-0.88	99.19
14	97.58	1.61	97.58
15	97.93	-0.35	97.93
16	6.18	91.75	6.00
17	5.99	0.19	5.99
18	5.96	0.03	5.96
19	5.94	0.02	5.94
20	5.97	-0.04	5.97
21	99.13	-93.16	99.32
22	97.99	1.14	97.99
23	98.55	-0.56	98.55
24	99.20	-0.65	99.20
25	99.51	0.31	99.51
26	6.17	93.34	5.98
27	6.01	0.16	6.01
28	6.01	0.00	6.01
29	5.97	0.04	5.97
30	5.98	0.01	5.96
31	98.95	-92.99	99.14
32	97.69	1.26	97.69
33	99.10	-1.41	99.10
34	98.62	0.48	98.62

【0024】表2において、S.NO1～5、11～15、21～25、31～34は同一サンプルを表している。表2から分かるように、高濃度サンプル測定直後の低濃度サンプル（例えば、S.NO.6,16,26）の〔前検体測定濃度－測定濃度〕の値は、キャリアオーバー影響を受けての高値を示す。しかし、補正を行うことにより、誤差分がキャンセルされ、他の低濃度サンプルの測定濃度と同程度の値が得られる。

【0025】他の低濃度サンプルの測定濃度について同じ補正を行っても、測定濃度と補正濃度はほとんど変わらない。つまり、高濃度サンプル測定直後の低濃度サンプルについてのみ大きな数値の変化が表れるが、他の低濃度サンプルには補正の影響は表れない。

【0026】そして、これらのことから、補正を行うことにより、サンプル21、22の濃度差の影響を受けることなく高精度の分析データが得られる。前述の(1)式

及び(2)式はデータ処理部4に予め記憶されている。そして、第2高濃度標準液B₂、及び、第2低濃度標準液B₁の電位測定結果から補正係数が求められ、この補正係数がデータ処理部4に記憶される。この後、実際のサンプルの電位測定が行われ、先に得られた補正係数を利用して補正濃度が求められる。

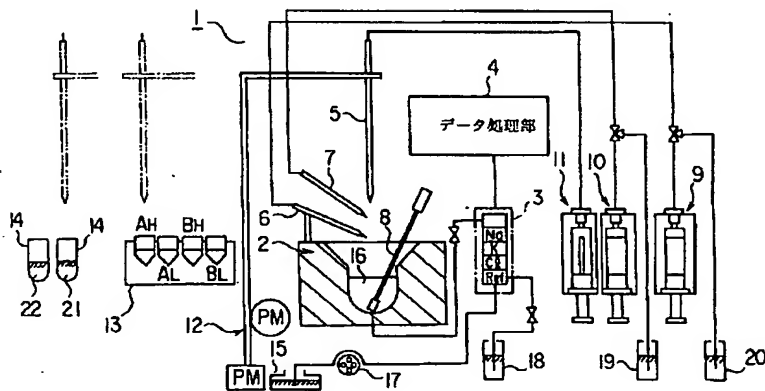
【0027】上述のような分析装置1においては、高濃度標準液B₂と低濃度標準液B₁とを用いて補正係数が求められ、この補正係数を利用してサンプルの補正濃度が求められる。そして、キャリアオーバーの割合を予め考慮して、濃度の分析結果が得られる。したがって、尿検体のような高濃度サンプルと血清検体のような低濃度サンプルとを、キャリアオーバーの悪影響を受けることなく、ランダムに濃度分析することが可能になる。

【0028】さらに、ダミー分析を行ったり、希釈管2や攪拌棒8のための洗浄工程を追加したりすることな

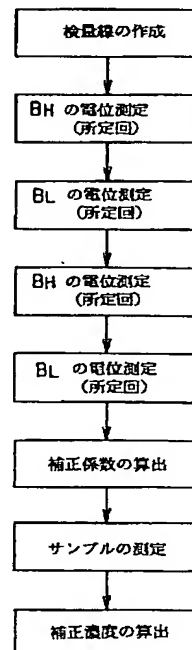
【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明は、複数の検体を測定する測定部と、この測定部の測定結果をデータ*20

1…分析装置、2…希釈管、3…電位測定部、4…データ処理部、5…サンプルプローブ、6…内部標準液吐出ノズル、7…希釈液吐出ノズル、8…攪拌棒、13…スタンダードテーブル、21、22…サンプル（検体）、 A_H …第1高濃度標準液、 A_L …第1低濃度標準液、 B_H …第2高濃度標準液（標準液）、 B_L …第1低濃度標準液（標準液）。

【圖2】



- 1…分析装置 2…希釈管 3…電位測定部(測定部) 4…データ処理部
5…サンプルプローブ 6…内部標準液吐出ノズル 7…希釈液吐出ノズル
8…攪拌棒 13…スタンダードテーブル 21、22…サンプル(検体)
BH…第2高温度標準液(標準液) BL…第2低温度標準液(標準液)



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